

New-York Daily Tribune
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.
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To Advertisers.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known in this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.
Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1.50 and on the sixth page \$1. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.
STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries, 11, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C. C., are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Sheridan has issued an order, dated New-Orleans, June 30, to the effect that the State of Texas is now held by United States troops, and inviting all refugees to return. No home guards or armed bands will be allowed, and neighborhoods will be held responsible for the acts of guerrillas. All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession are declared illegitimate.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore, has found indictments for being engaged in the Rebellion, against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Anthony Armstrong, the railroad raider, Henry Gilmer.

Several vessels, lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron, were sold at Key West on the 28th of June—among them the notorious yacht Wanderer. The squadron is being rapidly reduced to a small complement.

The Hon. Hiram Walbridge of New-York, was elected President of the Detroit Commercial Convention yesterday. Vice-Presidents at large, and one from each State and the British Provinces were also chosen.

Ex-Gov. Letcher was released from imprisonment at Washington on Monday night on giving his parole that he would immediately proceed to his home and remain there subject to the President's order.

The census of Providence R. I., which has just been completed, shows that the population of that city is 52,767. There are 3,994 more females than males. The colored population is 1,711.

It is rumored that a member of the late Assassination Commission has been assigned as a member of the new one which will try the late President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Commissioners of Central Park have made their estimate of the expense of maintaining that place for the current year, ending December 31. The amount is \$150,000.

Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee has issued a proclamation declaring the Franchise Law the supreme law of the State, and denouncing all as Rebels who oppose its execution.

A convention of the Adjutant-Generals of the Royal States met at Boston yesterday. The establishment of a proper State militia system and other reforms were discussed.

The second regiment of Gen. Hancock's Veteran Corps left Washington yesterday morning for Frederickburg. The third regiment has gone to Springfield, Ill.

Francis R. Tillon, formerly Recorder of this city, and long identified with our municipal affairs, died of paralysis, on Monday morning, at his residence in New-York.

The President, accompanied by a distinguished party, yesterday visited Admiral Dahlgren on board his flagship, the Pawnee, and was received with the customary honors.

Emerson Etheridge has been arrested at Columbus, Ky., by the military authorities, on a charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

A Miss Neely of Mockville, N. C., shot a negro woman through the heart, on the 2d inst., while the latter was arguing with her master.

One commissioned and 84 non-commissioned Rebels, together with 510 privates, were released from prison during the past week.

A baggage car with the baggage, on the Albany and Saratoga Railroad, was yesterday destroyed by fire. No one was injured.

Recent arrivals from Fortress Monroe report the health of Jeff. Davis as better now than at any time during his incarceration.

Major John A. Bolles has been appointed Solicitor and Judge-Advocate General of the Navy Department.

Mr. B. S. Osborn, naval-reporter, has been finally acquitted by the court-martial by which he has been tried.

A new agricultural weekly has appeared at Raleigh, N. C., and a new daily is soon to appear in Newbern.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

Mr. Job R. Barry, machinist, Philadelphia, sends us a letter on the Eight-Hour question, which we condense below, leaving out many personal compliments, &c., which are irrelevant to the main question. Mr. Barry's points are as follows:

I. A reduction of the Hours of Labor to eight per day is highly desirable for the laborer.

II. It would not involve a reduction of the average rate of wages per day or week.

III. It is opposed or regarded with indifference by most laborers, from an apprehension that they would be obliged to accept lower wages for forty-eight than they now receive for sixty hours' labor per week.

IV. This is proved erroneous by the fact that, while the hours of labor in Great Britain have been shortened some 33 per cent. during the last forty or fifty years, the weekly wages of labor have considerably increased.

V. Laborers very generally devote the extra leisure gained by the proposed change to reading and other means of mental improvement, to the profit of their families and of other classes.

VI. Employers and capitalists generally oppose the change from an apprehension that their laborers would squander their new-found leisure in drunkenness and kindred dissipation—which impression the conduct of some of them tends to confirm.

VII. The Laboring Class may advance and secure the reform proposed, not by strikes, &c., but by uniting in Trade Societies, holding regular meetings, discussing all questions incident to their own well-being, and so preparing first to secure, then to improve, the contemplated good.

—To all which, we say:

I. Other things being equal, we think the shortening of the day's work desirable. But it is not yet proved—though we trust it may be—that the benefits of the proposed change would, for the present, overbear its evils.

This is the point in dispute; and it needs further discussion, with the collection and digestion of all the related facts. We thank the late Legislature of Massachusetts for opening the question, and hope the debate may continue until the truth shall be made clearly manifest.

II.—III. We think it would—other things being equal—involve a reduction of daily or weekly wages. In other words, we differ from Mr. Barry, and believe that the Working Class cannot obtain so much money for forty-eight hours' labor per week as they now do for sixty.

But this does not prove the change undesirable. We presume the price of Labor is substantially regulated by its value—that is, the value of its product. If a maker of hats, or hoops, or horse-shoes, should produce as many and as good ones in a week's work of forty-eight hours as he did in one of sixty, he would obtain as much pay for that week's work as he now does; if not, not. And we think he would not, in the average, accomplish so much in the forty-eight hours as he does in the sixty. If he did not, and his wages were maintained at the present standard, he would inevitably be required to pay more for all he bought or consumed, because it would cost more; so that, in one way or another, he would receive less than he now does.

IV. We hold that the Wages of Labor in Great Britain (as elsewhere) have appreciated during the last forty or fifty years, not because the length of a day's work has been reduced, but in spite of that circumstance. They have been increased, I, by the large accession to the civilized world's available stock of the Precious Metals through the Gold discoveries and developments of California, Australia, &c.; 2. By the increased efficiency of Human Labor, through the progress of Invention, Discovery, and Labor-Saving Machinery. The former secured but a nominal, the latter a real, addition to the laborer's compensation. And if, through the continued advance of Invention and Discovery, an average day's work shall produce, in 1895, twice as much as it does in 1865, the average recompense of Labor must be increased in nearly equal ratio; while, if the world's stock of Gold and Silver shall again be doubled, through the mining operations now in their infancy, we may have a nominal duplication of wages with no real increase in the recompense of Labor.

V. Many laborers do squander their present leisure, with a good part of their wages; and we presume they would do the same with more leisure. This, however, is their own affair, and has little bearing on the case in hand. Free Labor implies that the laborer shall be at liberty to misuse his time and earnings, taking the inevitable consequences.

VI. We judge that employers and capitalists have generally paid little attention to the subject. It concerns them much less than Mr. Barry supposes. If they have to pay Labor \$2 for the material and fabrication of a pair of shoes, for instance, they will sell those shoes—usually to a laborer—at a corresponding price; if you make them pay \$3, instead of the \$2, they will sell them accordingly. You may safely trust Capital to take care of itself. If Labor says, "I must have \$10,000 for making the brick, cutting the timber, and doing the carpenter and mason-work, &c., &c., of a house of specified dimensions," Capital will let that house to Labor at a corresponding rent; and if you should to-day so increase the rates of wages as to make everything cost henceforth twice what it now does, you would only double the nominal wealth of the capitalist class, without benefiting Labor one straw. It may be heresy to say it; but we hold the high rates of wages now ruling in our great cities unfortunate for the Laboring Class and certain to diminish their comforts. Rents are abominably high here, because wages are so high that few will build houses, thinking they will be worth less next year than it costs to build them this year—that they can build cheaper by waiting. There would be work right here for One Hundred Thousand more men than now if wages were considerably reduced; and we should hire houses, buy clothes, furniture, &c., &c., cheaper in proportion, so that the loss to the Laboring Class would be purely nominal.

VII. We agree heartily with Mr. Barry as to the proper course of the Laboring Class in the premises. Let them organize, meet, inquire, discuss, and improve their minds in every way possible. Let them give this Eight-Hour question a thorough scrutiny and consideration. Let them disabuse their minds of the fallacy that Capital is their natural enemy—that its interest is antagonist to theirs. It is very true that the existing relations between Capital and La-

bor are not what they should be—are, in some respects, vicious, and need reforming. Let us discover and apply the means of making the required changes. Capital (that is, the unexpended fruits of Labor) and Labor itself are naturally the best friends in the world, and must be brought to respect and help each other accordingly.

—On the whole, we incline to the belief that Eight Hours per day will ultimately be the rule, but not yet. The end is to be attained through such improvement in machinery and industrial processes as will further, and largely, increase the efficiency of the average day's work. Every man who invents or devises a means of making the average day's work more productive helps secure to Labor either more dollars for a week's work or more of the comforts of life for a dollar—which is the same thing. And by-and-by, if not soon, the Laboring Class will say, "We choose to work but eight hours per day and be paid accordingly; if we shall be obliged, in consequence, to live more frugally, dress less expensively, drink less of liquors and smoke fewer cigars, very well; we are willing." It may well be that they will receive more for eight hours' work than they do for ten now; but they will never command more money (or products) for less work. They cannot eat their cake and save it; they cannot light their candle at both ends without burning it out rapidly: they cannot, and never did, enrich themselves at the expense of Capital; though a part of them may—by temporarily exacting exorbitant wages—profit at the expense of other laborers. At least, such are the present convictions of one who does not flatter them, and is anxious that they be not led astray.

Gossip.
Newspapers make villages of the cities, and the magnetic telegraph contracts continents to the limits of a tea-table. The trustworthy, well-informed and talented correspondents of the country press, who date their valuable weekly letters from this City, though they may not draw upon imagination for their facts, are certainly obliged to detail many occurrences to secure the requisite spice, which escape the attention of other metropolitan observers, or, at least, are not deemed worthy of type. The beer which they chronicle may not be small; but it is often drawn from private and personal taps, and with small regard for the sanctities of domestic life. Now far the intelligence thus communicated may be of public importance, we, who find it no easy task to determine in our own business, will not undertake to decide in regard to the business of others. It may be necessary and profitable, for instance, for all the world to know of an event which it is stated has recently convulsed the topmost ten thousand of New-York—the clandestine marriage of a minister of sixty years of age, high in the Church, of unimpeachable private character, to a maiden of age not stated, a rich and fashionable maiden of Parisian polish, a maiden of a most excellent family (as families go)—the minister of sixty years of age having grand-children—the family of the bride being transported with indignation—the match in every way being unsuitable. As correspondent declares, with a little moral groan—nobody, not even "the officers of the church" being pleased, if we except the happy pair whose wishes, tastes and pleasures in the premises, are not supposed to be of the slightest consequence. Correspondent, who knows everything, informs us that the parents are highly "indignant;" and he concludes by pointing out the hotel which has been illuminated by the honeymoon; though he does not, which is a singular omission, give us the name of the popular and gentlemanly landlord who has kindly afforded the new pair a shelter from the eyes of a curious world, and the indignation of "a very rich and fashionable family who live in great style." Correspondent, by this neglect to name popular and gentlemanly landlord, has probably lost a bottle of the best wine in the cellars of the "small hotel on the Avenue."

We tell the story as we find it, carefully avoiding names and guesses, and not desiring to add to the mortification of persons who had done us and the world no harm, and who have a perfect right to be married without being made the subjects of all this gratuitous tittle-tattle. This is a marrying world—gallant grooms are leading blushing brides to the altar every hour of the day, and tuns of bridal cake will be baked, will be cut, will be eaten, while we are penning this article. How these victims appeared on the great occasion—what fee they gave the clergyman—how much the lace cost—how much was expended for flowers and wine—what presents the swain bestowed upon his beloved—is simply none of our business. It is our business to collect of the parties a few shillings, if they wish to advertise their rapture in our columns. It is our business, if they are married under circumstances of notorious and scandalous immorality, to make those statements which a regard for the public welfare and the honor of matrimony may require. It is our business, if they have made a prominent and flaunting parade of the ceremony, to notice it as we would notice a ship-launch, or a parade of the militia. But it is not our business to tell what they had for dinner on the happy day, nor to publish to the world their estimates of future housekeeping expenditure.

There is in almost every village some old woman, or some young one, or some weak-headed and talkative male—we will not say man—who makes it a business, first to pry into the affairs of the neighborhood, and then to publish them with nimble and tireless tongue. The world, weary, indignant, outraged, or simply bored, has decided upon the social standing of these two-legged gazettes—it has voted them to be moral nuisances, which it may be impossible to abate, either by contemptuous silence or well-aimed deafness, or even by open rebuke. Still will they continue to chatter, to peep, to surmise, to distort, to invent, to insinuate. There is not a clergyman in the whole country who has not been embarrassed, and unless his temper be uncommonly sweet, has not been exasperated, by the mischief which these meddlers have made in his congregation. There is not a

school-teacher who has not been tormented by the same insects. There is hardly a sensitive, shrinking, peace-loving and home-loving young woman who has not been bit at and stung by her waspish and voluble sisters. All this is bad enough; but surely the newspapers, capable as they are of positive and excellent influences, ought not to be the stimulators and allies of the chatter-boxes. It is hard always to avoid in a public journal, hastily compiled by many hands, the printing of impertinent intelligence; but for a persistence in the systematic publication of private scandals there is no excuse.

KENTUCKY—ROUSSEAU.
The issue of Emancipation against Slavery has been fairly made in this State by the repeated rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by her late Legislature. The Free-State men have taken up the gauntlet so defiantly thrown down, and are canvassing the State with energy and resolution. They have a candidate for Congress in each of the nine Districts—three of them Members of the late House, though but one (Green Clay Smith) was an avowed Emancipationist when chosen. Though the State went more than two to one for McClellan last year, they now hope to elect a majority.

But their best fight will probably be made in the 10th (Louisville) District, which has twice chosen the Hon. Robert Mallory to represent it by large majorities. In 1861, he beat E. M. Bruce (Rebel) by 11,635 to 2,862; and in '63 he beat Wolfe (dubious) by 6,257 to 2,487. Mallory, being pro-Slavery, though always a Whig while there was a Whig party, is now termed a Democrat, as his opponent Wolfe (also a life-long Whig) was in '63.

Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU now confronts him as an avowed Emancipationist and supporter of the Amendment, and we hope he will be elected, though the odds against him are grave. The District has hitherto been divided as follows:

County.	Democrat—1863.	Pro-Slavery—1864.
BRANSON.	2,273	1,150
Henry.	826	384
Jefferson.	4,629	2,052
Oldham.	354	372
Owen.	309	133
Total.	8,118	2,941

—Such is the District—about four to one for McClellan, and which Mallory has always carried with ease—when Gen. Rousseau proposes to wrest from him by the first Monday in August next.

Very early in the late struggle, Rousseau commenced raising the first regiment of Kentuckians to fight for the Union. Magoffin was then Governor—Breckinridge and Powell U. S. Senators, while The Louisville Journal had just denounced ferociously President Lincoln's call on the States for 75,000 volunteers to defend Washington. Hardly any Kentuckian of note was a fighting Unionist. Even John J. Crittenden dissuaded enlistments for the Union, suggesting that Kentuckians should let the ultras fight out their quarrel. Rousseau thought otherwise, and persevered till he raised his regiment, though obliged to encamp and drill it on the north side of the Ohio. He has been in the War from first to last, and is about, we hope, to be sent to Congress, though the road thither is hard for a Louisville Emancipationist to travel.

The several candidates, with the vote of their respective districts for President last November, are as follows:

State.	Emancipationist.	Pro-Slavery.
Brantley.	2,273	1,150
Geo. H. Yeaman.	1,465	800
III. J. H. Lawry.	777	692
IV. Marion C. Taylor.	594	558
V. Lovell H. Rousseau.	928	869
VI. Green Clay Smith.	4,966	2,655
VII. Speed S. Fry.	2,092	656
VIII. Wm. H. Randall.	4,409	3,791
IX. Samuel McKee.	3,298	5,475
Total.	32,786	36,301

* Members of the late House. † Including soldiers' votes, not included in the District aggregates above.

—It will be seen that Mr. Randall's (known as the Mountain) District alone gave Lincoln a majority. Several counties, especially in the 1st and 10th Districts, were so distracted by the War that they made no returns and probably held no election.

The Emancipationists go into the contest against a McClellan pro-Slavery majority last November of 36,515—more than two to one. If they now overcome it, placing their State forever on the side of Free Labor—they will have given New-Jersey and Delaware an example which should electrify or shame them into a mighty effort in their approaching State Elections.

CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.
The efforts of our Northern churches to extend their organizations into the former slave States from which the slaveholding aristocracy had kept them rigidly excluded until the collapse of the Federal States, are continued with great energy, and in some instances with notable results. In that portion of the Southern population which is thus brought into an organic communion with the Northern churches, we must distinguish several different classes:

1. The Colored People. All the reports concerning them, however much they may differ in other respects, are agreed that the colored people unanimously spurn any further connection with the Southern Churches. They appeal to the Northern Churches and Church Societies for preachers and schools. Much has already been achieved among them. A Methodist Missionary, who labors among the Freedmen of Charleston, reports that the colored Methodists, who outnumber their white brethren at the rate of 6 to 1, have unanimously either joined the Methodist Episcopal Church or the African Methodist Church. The latter body has reorganized in South Carolina, an Annual Conference which it had in that State some thirty years ago, but which the slaveholders suppressed, as being too dangerous to the institution of Slavery. Similar reports we receive from New-Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Nashville, Richmond and all the other large cities of the South, and there can be no doubt that if the negro churches are only left free to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, they will at once, and without exception, connect themselves with the church organizations of the Northern States. Unfortunately, there are

already too many indications that there will be no want of attempts on the part of the slaveholders, especially in the country districts, to intimidate the negroes and to prevent them from any connection with Northern religious bodies and societies.

2. Some of the missionaries who are now working in the South very earnestly urge the establishment of Sunday schools and other religious and benevolent institutions by the liberality of the Northern Society. The South has been to a large extent impoverished, and will be unable, it is thought, to cope with the liberal means which the North will be able to raise. By scattering broadcast over the land instruction for the children and the ignorant, education for the orphan, and aid for the needy, it is hoped that a generation may be raised which will not bend a knee to the old aristocracy.

3. The progress of the anti-Slavery churches among the whites of the South is neither so rapid nor so extensive as among the blacks. Some results worth noticing have, however, been obtained in East Tennessee, where the Methodist Episcopal and the New School Presbyterian Churches have already been reconstructed.

North Carolina, especially the western counties, Northern Georgia, and North Alabama, have begun moving in the same direction and will soon have anti-Slavery churches by the side of the pro-Slavery, unless they should again be intimidated by the threats of the ruling aristocracy. The Methodist Episcopal Church is operating with great zeal and considerable success in Louisiana and Arkansas, and expects to obtain very large accessions from the Southern Church in Kentucky.

Altogether, it may be safely predicted that the work of church reconstruction in the South will make steady progress, if only the Federal Government is strong enough to protect liberty of conscience in the former Slave States.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN ADAMS.
Little mistakes, unless clearly and contemporaneously corrected, may prove mischievous to the fidelity of history. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, in a letter to the authorities of Boston, which was read at the Faneuil Hall dinner-table, on the Fourth of July last, writes of Boston: "I think she is the only city in the Union of which it can be affirmed that this commemoration, in all the forms of the prophecy imputed to John Adams, is observed and kept by the people and by the municipality, in peace and war, without interruption, and with every emblem and demonstration of patriotic joy and gratitude." Gov. Andrew here undoubtedly referred to a well-known passage in a letter from John Adams to his excellent wife, dated July 3, 1776, and which is as follows: "I am apt to believe that it (the Fourth of July) will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from time forward for evermore."—(Life and Works, &c. 420.) It will be seen, therefore, that the prophecy, which Gov. Andrew says has been "imputed" to Adams, was actually made by him, and affords evidence, strengthening from year to year, of the political sagacity of that remarkable man.

The often-quoted speech which Mr. Webster puts into the mouth of Mr. Adams is to a considerable extent a cento of phrases gathered from Mr. Adams's letters and other writings; and it gives, with no little ingenuity, an idea of the resistless vehemence of the mighty orator of the Revolution. There is a popular impression that Mr. Adams really made this speech in Congress in support of the Declaration of Independence; and, for the sake of truth, however fine the performance, this is to be regretted. In the same way, nine out of ten readers believe that Pitt made the speeches which Dr. Johnson published as his, and which often, in pompous phrase and swelling construction, read like stray chapters from Rasselas. When we remember how fine must have been the eloquence of the Revolution—the fiery flame of Otis, the Demosthenian energy of John Adams, the logical persuasiveness and sublime common sense of Franklin, the Puritan vigor and Roman firmness of Samuel Adams—that noble man, to whom there is yet no monument in Boston—we can but bewail the late invention of phonography, and sigh to think that the Art of Perpetuating should only be perfected now, when there is so little to perpetuate.

In asking on Saturday who was the First General Clerk in the Street Commissioner's office we only referred to Alderman Ryers as the last incumbent who discharged the special duties of the office, though the salary had, since that time—three and a half years ago—been paid to somebody. The Alderman thereupon saw fit, with some heat and haste, to assume and deny an imputation which we had not thought of making. The information we asked for, and which Mr. Ryers did not think proper to give in his indignant card, we get from another quarter. The person who has received the salary of \$3,000 as the First General Clerk in the Street Commissioner's Office for the last three years up to July 1st is Mr. George G. Collis, a brother-in-law of Alderman Lewis R. Ryers. The question now is—has Mr. Collis ever discharged the duties of that position? Did he ever spend an hour in the Commissioner's Office? And if not, why not? There are a good many such sincere clerks under the City Government, and it is about time they were inquired into. We have some questions of the same sort to ask when these are answered.

The Army and Navy Official Gazette.
The publication of which has just been suspended by the War Department, should not be confounded with The Army and Navy Journal, which is now left alone in its special sphere of journalism. The Official Gazette was intended only as a temporary means of communicating official orders and information to the staff-rooms and departments. The Army and Navy Journal, in addition to its official publications, embraces the whole range of military journalism, and is designed to be the permanent representative of our Army and Navy.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.
AN IMMORAL PORT.

As an illustration of the result of a simple difference of opinion, it may be stated that the ecclesiastical post, Walt Whitman, was relieved from his position in the Interior Department under the general order discharging immoral persons, his "Leaves of Grass" being produced as evidence of his immorality. Walt now occupies a desk in the Attorney-General's office.

MAMMOTH REMAINS.
The petrified bones of mammoth animals have recently been found in large numbers near Yorktown, in the York River. Immense ribs four inches in diameter and sections of spinal vertebrae ten inches in diameter are among the specimens recently brought to Fortress Monroe by excursionists to the point mentioned.

THE FREEDMEN IN TENNESSEE.
Major-Gen. Howard has received a report from C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commander of the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees at Nashville, Tenn. He says that the insolence and ill treatment from the returning Rebel soldiers has very much to do with the reluctance with which the colored people continue their labor on the plantations. Many of the returned Rebels told openly of the reestablishment of Slavery as soon as Federal bayonets are withdrawn, which is cause of great dissatisfaction among the blacks, and causes them in many cases to leave the plantations to keep in sight of Union troops.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.
THE EAST GULF SQUADRON.
Several vessels lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron, were sold at Key West on the 28th of June. Among them the notorious yacht "Wanderer." The Squadron is rapidly being reduced to a small complement.

REBELS RELEASED.
During the last week there were released from prison stations one Lieutenant, 84 non-commissioned officers and 510 privates, making a total of those discharged by President Johnson of 43,391. There are now none left in the West.

EX-GOV. LETCHER RELEASED.
Ex-Gov. John Letcher was released from the Old Capital Prison last night, by direction of President Johnson, upon the condition of going immediately to his home in Virginia; and he gave his parole to remain there, subject to the order of the President.

Major John A. Bolles has received the appointment of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy Department, and Secretary Welles has appointed Surgeon Phineas J. Horwitz as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department. Ex-Brig-Gen. James Kiernan of New-York was yesterday appointed United States Consul at Chinkiang, China.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.
An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day, and also several dated September, 1863, signed J. P. Greenwood, the latter requesting her as a friend to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Mrs. Harris, in whose story the accused was a clerk, testified to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss Harris, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that Harriet, whom Miss Harris killed, was the author of the letter.

PATENTS ISSUED.
One hundred and twenty-three patents were issued to-day by the Commissioner of Patents.

Visit of the President to Admiral Dahlgren—His Flagship Going Out of Commission.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren—whose flagship, the Pawnee, has been lying near Gibraltar—received the President this afternoon with all the honor prescribed for his official position. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Preston King, Mr. Greeley (Master of the District of Columbia), Admiral Smith, Capt. Drayton, Paymaster Bridges, Gen. Murphy (the President's Secretary), William Faxon, Esq. (Chief Clerk of the Navy Department), Col. Forney, and a number of other gentlemen. Together with ladies were performed the ceremonies of a man-of-war, and upon reaching the Pawnee were received by the officers in full dress. The President's salute was fired. The Marine Band played a national air. The yards were manned, and the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed. The President then inspected the ship and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns. An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral; after which the party embarked and took a steamer to the river, receiving salutes from the Don, the flagship of the Potomac flotilla and several vessels of the squadron.

Admiral Dahlgren will now strike his flag, and the Pawnee will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and go out of commission.

FROM SARATOGA.
The Races Postponed—Distinguished Arrivals—Burning of a Baggage Car.
SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

The races are postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

The Hon. Charles O'Connor, the Hon. James A. Brady, the Hon. M. S. Williamson, Col. E. S. Foster, Duncan Stewart, R. S. Elliott, J. C. Coville, F. C. Hersey, C. F. Randolph, R. P. Spaulding, and D. B. Smith. Canadians, who will confer with an ad hoc committee, Messrs. Malcolm Cameron, John McAllister, William McGovern, and George H. Perry.

On Reciprocity—Messrs. J. G. Joy, R. M. Waite, J. J. Hatch, J. W. Taylor, F. Taylor, and S. Newell.

Canadians to confer at above. Messrs. Joseph House, Thomas Ryan, J. G. Worts, and Henry Fry.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Chicago delegates at the action of the Convention in confining each delegate to one vote. Several of the Chicago members have threatened to leave, and it is probable that they will all leave to-morrow.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Naval Visitors at Belfast.
BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

The U. S. gunboat Ashuelot, Capt. Davis, arrived here last evening from Eastport, bringing the Hon. Frederick A. Pike.

Three or four of our people have visited the monitor Agamemnon in this harbor. This afternoon Mayor Abbott and the other city officials were guests on board.

The U. S. gunboat Tigoe opens to-morrow a rendezvous for naval appointments.

Extensive Poisoning—Murder, Robbery and Retribution.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

During the last few days 30 persons in the eastern portion of this city, and nine in Newport, Ky., were poisoned by eating cheese. Nine of the cases proved fatal.

The newspapers publish details of the murder of a woman and child by three robbers near London, Madison County, Ohio, last week. The owner of the premises, accompanied by another man, approached the house while the robbers were ransacking it, and killed all three of them with revolvers. No names or dates are given.

The Buffalo Railroad Strike.
BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

As yet there has been no overt act on the part of the railway strikers. The railroad men have collected from the passengers and the stockholders the necessary labor. Any attempt to interrupt work or create disturbance will be promptly met by the authorities. One of the companies has commenced proceedings against one of the chiefs of the Union for conspiracy and attempt to obstruct the business of the road.

The Cruise of the St. Marys.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

A letter from an officer of the United States ship-of-war St. Marys, dated Chinkiang Kiang, June 9, says it is expected the St. Marys will make a cruise of about four months along the coast of Peru and Chili, and then return to San Francisco, calling at some of the southern points on the way.